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ble to that of the existing giant kelps, like *Lessonia* or *Macrocystis*. Remains of Fungi and Mosses are too scanty and imperfect to throw much light upon the geological history of these two groups of plants.

Space will not permit of more than a reference to the rest of the contents of the volume in hand. Of the Pteridophytes, the Equisetineæ are fully and clearly treated, and the volume concludes with an account of the genus *Sphenophyllum*, which is considered to be the type of a class, *Sphenophyllales*, coördinate with the other phyla of the Pteridophytes. A full bibliography and index complete the volume.

The work may be recommended unqualifiedly as a thoroughly reliable and clear presentation of a most interesting and important subject. It is to be hoped that the second volume may be soon before us.

DOUGLAS HOUGHTON CAMPBELL.

**Illustrierte Flora von Deutschland.** — The eighteenth revised edition of Garcke's German flora is now at hand. This admirable work is too well known to need description. The new edition, although embodying many minor corrections in keys, plant ranges, etc., maintains in all more important matters the same form as the edition of 1895. Like this, it is illustrated by some 760 block cuts, scattered in the text. These figures, although in some cases a trifle stiff and wooden in general appearance, are very clear and accurate in detail. The work is more than ordinarily interesting to Americans from a sort of parallelism with Dr. Gray's well-known *Manual of Botany*. Both were first issued in 1848, and have alike, in successive editions, received repeated and painstaking revision by their authors. Both follow the De Candollean arrangement of families and what is now regarded as a conservative nomenclature. Both italicize distinctive characters, scatter their specific keys through the text, cite authorities and important synonyms, but omit all bibliography. Both have been exceptionally useful books and still enjoy wide popularity.

The German work describes 718 genera and 2614 species of vascular plants. Its introductory key, still based upon the classes and orders of Linnæus, seems something of an anachronism, but is skillfully managed and certainly lucid. A feature of questionable taste is the use of authorities after vernacular family names. Such expressions as "*Campanulaceen* Juss.," "*Compositen* Adans.," and the like, are, it is true, not seriously misleading, yet they are, strictly speaking, inaccurate and therefore to be avoided. B. L. R.